

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 8 of 1891.

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,**

**Received up to 24th February 1891.**

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES,**

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 19th February, contains a cartoon in which a number of native ladies representing the National Congress and the different provinces of this country are shown as lamenting over Mr. Bradlaugh's coffin. The Congress, kneeling down before the coffin, presents a bouquet of flowers, and repeats an Urdu verse which means—"You are going, but to whose care have you left me?" (The *Arga Darpan*, Sháhjahánpur, for February, and some other newspapers express deep regret at his death and say that India cannot easily get such a friend and sympathizer.)

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 16th February, observes that in spite of the ill-treatment which the Mahárája of Kashmir has received from the Government of India, he made an application to the Viceroy, requesting that he and his brother, Rája Rám Singh, might be allowed to serve on the Black Mountain

Circulation,  
800 copies.



Expedition. His Excellency declined the offer with thanks. Native princes are really loyal to the core and nothing can make them disaffected towards Government. Hence Government should be very careful in its treatment of them.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, referring to the attendance of the Mahárája of Patiala and horse races. of Patiala at the late Meerut and Lucknow horse races, observes that His Highness is not well-advised in spending some lakhs of rupees every year in taking part in such races. He is said to have received a sound English education, and he should be aware how small a portion of the public revenues Her Majesty devotes to her own expenses. There were some seventy or eighty lakhs of rupees in the state's treasury at the Mahárája's installation. That accumulated treasure should be expended in the introduction of necessary reforms in the state and not on the promotion of His Highness' personal pleasure.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 20th February, says that the Council of Regency in Gwalior should only entrust Colonel Pitcher with the duty of instructing patwáris, for which work it has obtained his services from Government. He should not be allowed to assume the functions of Settlement Officer and to exercise control over the three Commissioners in the state. The Council should have applied for the services of Sayyid Muhammad Husain, who has passed the examinations of the Cirencester College with credit, and not for those of the Colonel, who has never received any agricultural education. If the Council allows the Colonel to assume undue power, he is sure to bring the state into difficulties. Every European who obtains a footing in a native state desires to extend his power by slow degrees.

Circulation,  
226 copies.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 16th February, observes that the charges brought by the *Eastern Herald* and other native newspapers against Munshi Imtiaz Ali, the Prime Minister of Bhopal, appear to be entirely groundless. He is a man of integrity and principle and will never do anything against the wishes of the Begam. Had Her Highness



been dissatisfied with his conduct, she would not have granted him an increase of pay.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, observes that many Hindús and Musalmáns are opposed to the Bill, on the ground that it involves an interference with religion, and will afford the police and wicked persons opportunities for disgracing respectable families. But the measure cannot interfere with religion, inasmuch as it merely aims at extending the age of consent, which was fixed long ago. Even if it involved any such interference, Government would be perfectly justified in passing it for the protection of girls. Slavery, *satti*, and other such customs were sanctioned by religion, but they had to be suppressed in the interests of humanity. The proposed increase in the age of consent will afford no more opportunities for popular oppression than the present limit does.

Circulation,  
830 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbdr* (Lucknow), of the 19th February, highly approves of the proposed extension of the age of consent, praises Government for taking such a step with a view to protect girls from premature cohabitation, and observes that the age should have been raised to 14 instead of 12 years. The inhabitants of Bengal and other places have cast a slur on the civilization and enlightenment of their countrymen by protesting against such a benevolent measure. Even birds and beasts do not cohabit before the attainment of puberty. Offences against the provisions of the Bill being non-cognizable, the police will have no power to plunge people into difficulties.

Circulation,  
540 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 16th February, observes that the Government of India is really in a great fix. If it drops the Bill, it will make itself open to the taunts of the would-be native reformers and their English supporters; but if it passes the Bill, it will be accused of unjust interference with religion and of a breach of Her Majesty's proclamation. Had it foreseen the universal opposition which has been

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.



offered in every part of the country, it would never have introduced the Bill. But it has been deceived by the misrepresentations of the men who are ready to ride roughshod on the thoughts and prejudices of Hindús, because they are such a quiet and law-abiding people. Although they will never swerve from the path of loyalty, such a proceeding cannot but be productive of evil. India has quietly parted with her independence, happiness and wealth, but she tenaciously adheres to her religion, which she values above all things. It survived the most violent attacks of Buddhists and Musalmáns, and a just and civilized Government like the British cannot be expected to injure it. Government cannot be too careful in deciding the delicate controversy about the age of consent. The opinions of Englishmen, who have no knowledge of Indian customs and manners, are entitled to little weight. Similarly, the Bráhmans who have severed all connection with the Hindú religion and have got their own Marriage Act, and others who have paid visits to Europe and freely partake of food with Europeans (*mlekshas*, an uncleanly people), have no right to speak in such a matter. There could be no doubt as to the result of a polling regarding the European custom of courtship if the inhabitants of India, Biluchistán, Afghánistán, Persia and Turkey were also allowed to give votes. A jeweller and not an engineer or a graduate is qualified to judge of the merits of a jewel.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 21st February, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that there is no necessity for raising the age of consent from 10 to 12 years, inasmuch as cases in which wives above the age of 10 years have received severe injuries from sexual intercourse with their husbands are very rare. However, if Government considers an amendment of the existing law necessary, no particular limit of age should be fixed for consent, but cohabitation before the attainment of puberty should be prohibited. Neither the Hindús nor the Musalmáns would take exception to such a prohibition on any religious ground. It would give protection even to those girls who do not attain puberty until they have entered their



teens. Moreover, in a case of dispute, it is much easier to find out whether a girl has attained puberty than whether she has completed her 12th year. Cohabitation with a wife who is above 10 years of age, but has not attained puberty, should be considered a milder offence than rape, and should be more leniently dealt with. In order to prevent the Bill from being turned into an engine of oppression by the police, they should not be empowered to interfere in such cases.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 18th February, condemns the Bill as opposed to the policy of non-interference in religious

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The same. matters, and as calculated to bring women, particularly those who live behind the screen, into disgrace, and to excite quarrels and disputes between the people and the police on the latter serving summonses upon women.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 19th February, observes that Mr.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The same. Malabari is not a leader of the Hindús or Musalmáns, whom the Bill will chiefly affect. The European ladies, who have at his instance brought pressure upon Government to interfere on behalf of native girls, are injuring them rather than improving their position. Some native girls attain puberty at the age of 10 years, and under the provisions of the Bill they will be unjustly prevented from enjoying the pleasures of sexual intercourse for two years, and the postponement of the consummation of marriage in such a case is a great sin according to the Hindú religion. What would be the feelings of a European girl if she were only deprived of her morning and evening walks for two days? Among Musalmáns, too, child marriages frequently take place. They will have to refrain from such marriages, or the husbands will have to give previous notice to the police of their consummation of marriage on their wives arriving at the age of 12 years, to escape being subsequently prosecuted under the Bill.

The *Riyazu-l-Akhhár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th February, is of opinion that in view of the general opposition elicited by the Bill, the

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The same.



Government of India had better drop it for the current year, and see how many cases of ill-usage of girls by their husbands take place. If no ease occurs, and the people appear to have voluntarily abandoned the evil custom, Government may withdraw the Bill at the end of the year and save itself from the dangers of interfering with the religion of the people.

Circulation,  
800 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, observes that it is a staunch advocate for social reform, and thinks that social and political reform should go hand in hand. It fully sympathizes with the objects of the Age of Consent Bill, and would be glad to see the consummation of marriage postponed till the 14th or 15th year of the wife, but the Bill is an incomplete and faulty measure. It is calculated to fill the criminal jails with young husbands for the faults of their parents and reduce their wives to the hardships and miseries of factitious widowhood. Social reform should be introduced by slow degrees, but should not be forced upon the people with the aid of the sword. Government has full power to suppress mischievous social customs. But for its interference *satti* and other such barbarous customs would have existed to this day. Lord Lansdowne committed a mistake in declaring that the extension of the age of consent from 10 to 12 years would do no violence to the religious beliefs of the people. This declaration has greatly strengthened the hands of learned Bráhmans and encouraged them to show its falsity, and evidently they are better qualified to interpret their scriptures than His Lordship or Sir Andrew Scoble. His Lordship cannot do better than to acknowledge his mistake and retract his statement. If Government is prepared to interfere with the marriage customs with a view to check early marriages, it should strike at the very root of the evil, and declare all marriages before the age of 12 years to be null and void, as has been suggested by Mr. Manmohan Ghosh. The Bill upon the tapis is a half-hearted measure, which would not stop early marriages while it would place the people at the mercy of the police and the magistracy.



The *Ārya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for February, expresses surprise and regret that those men who

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The same.

were accustomed to denounce early mar-

riages should be found among the opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. They say that the introduction of social reform might be left to the people themselves. But if the past be any guide to the future, nothing can be expected from them. However, if they themselves abandon their bad customs, the Bill will do no harm to them. It will affect only those persons who ill-treat girls of tender age. But it should not be passed in its present form, some amendments being absolutely necessary. There should be a material reduction in the maximum term of imprisonment to which an offender is liable. The police should have nothing to do with such cases, and inquiries should be made into such cases through arbitrators. If Government could see its way to adopting Mr. Manmohan Ghosh's proposal, which fixes the limit of marriageable age at 12 years and has been approved of by Sir Romesh Chander Mitter, Mr. Justice Gurudas Mitter and other leaders of the Bengal community, early marriages would at once cease.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 21st February, publishes a letter received from Pandit Banke Lál Nawal Goswami of Delhi, giving the proceedings of the meeting of the Varnáshram Dharm Vardhini

Circulation,  
540 copies.

Varnáshram Dharm  
Vardhini Sabha of Delhi  
and the Age of Consent  
Bill.

Sabha held on the 1st idem to consider the Age of Consent Bill. Pandit Banke Lál and some other Pandits condemned early marriage as opposed to the Hindú scriptures and referred to its evil effects. A movement was set on foot in every part of the country to discourage it, but the controversy about the Age of Consent Bill has led to a reaction and hindered the cause of reform. Pandit Banke Lál said that the extension of the age of consent to 12 years would be an interference with religion, inasmuch as some girls become subject to menstrual discharges before that age. There should be no cohabitation before the appearance of menses, and Government should be requested to drop the Bill and give the people three years to take steps with a view to check consummation of marriage in any case prior to the attainment of puberty by the



girl. The meeting accepted the Pandit's views and resolved to forward a memorial drawn up on those lines.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 19th February, says that the Age of Consent Bill was under the consideration of the Dharm Samrakshini Sabha, a Hindú religious association at Allahabad, for several weeks past, and that, at the final meeting held on the 15th idem, the association came to the conclusion that the increase in the limit of age was not opposed to the Hindú scriptures. But the association expressed a desire that a husband guilty of cohabitation with his wife under 12 years of age should not be liable to imprisonment for more than three years; otherwise she might find it difficult to preserve her chastity, owing to her poverty, during his absence, and that wives offended against should be examined by lady doctors. A memorial embodying the views of the association will be forwarded to Government.

The *Hardil Aziz* (Muttra), of the 16th February, states that a public meeting lately held at Muttra adopted a memorial in condemnation of the Bill and forwarded it to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Public meeting held at  
Muttra in opposition to the  
Age of Consent Bill.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 20th February, disapproves of the Bill to amend the constitution of the Judicial Commissioner's Court for Oudh, and says that the Viceroy's Legislative Council has no authority to extend the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court to Oudh without the previous sanction of Parliament, inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the High Court is confined to the North-Western Provinces by the royal charter establishing that Court. Again, the measure is objectionable on the ground that it will still further deprive Oudh of its importance, which has already been greatly reduced by the abolition of the Chief Commissionership, and that it will expose the inhabitants of Oudh, whose cases will be referred by the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the High Court, to unnecessary expense and trouble. Hence the talúqdárs and other classes of the people ought to enter a strong protest against the Bill.

Judicial Commissioner's  
Court Bill.



If the Government of India does not listen to them, they ought to appeal to Parliament. This is no political question, and therefore the talúqdárs should not hesitate to oppose it. If any subservient talúqdárs readily acquiesce in the measure, they will be considered as the greatest enemies to the province.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, is of opinion that a Chief Court composed of three Judges should be established at Lucknow. The proposal would involve an additional expenditure of only Rs. 40,000 a year. Considering the large number and the high value of important civil suits which crop up in the province, Government should not grudge the expenditure. In that case there would be no necessity for any references being made to the Allahabad High Court, which would have consequently no addition made to its work. If Government does not like to establish a Chief Court for any reasons, the Additional Judicial Commissioner should be appointed in the same manner as the Judicial Commissioner. If the appointment of the former is left to the Local Government, it will make or cancel the appointment at its pleasure. Again, the Full Bench and not a Division Bench of the High Court should decide references made by the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, on the authority of Mr. Digby's pamphlet, intended to show "the dark side of British rule in India," refers to the occurrence of more than 40 million deaths from fever during eight years, from 1881 to 1888, in this country, and agrees with Mr. Digby in thinking that such heavy mortality is really due to poverty. It is the duty of the Government, which has readily resolved to raise the age of consent on the occurrence of a single death from the effects of cohabitation at a tender age, to take effectual steps for improving the condition of the poorer classes, with a view to prevent the millions of deaths caused by starvation every year. This country need not have the low death-rate of

Circulation,  
300 copies.



London or Manchester, but, at all events, its death rate at present should not exceed the one which existed fifty years ago, when it was not reduced to such abject poverty.

The same paper states that it would appear that, in accordance with Mr. Justice Mahmud's scheme, Honorary Munsifs will be appointed in these provinces. The measure is highly commendable; for in that case the people will be able to obtain justice, as it were, at their very doors; but proper selections should be made, otherwise Honorary Munsifs may prove failures like Honorary Magistrates. A correspondent writes from Bara Banki that, under instructions received from the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner has ordered tahsildárs to prepare lists of persons fit for Honorary Munsifships. The eyes of tahsildárs will naturally fall on talúkdárs and their relatives. But no man, who is not able to understand the law and to write judgments with his own hands, should be appointed an Honorary Munsif. It would be well if selections were made through panchaits.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 20th February, says that in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the female missionary hospital at Lucknow, Sir Auckland Colvin observed that natives did not care to provide means of comfort for them. The natives have established the Balrámpur Hospital, the King's Hospital, the Husainabad Hospital and the Canning College at Lucknow. On the other hand, Indian trades and industries have been ruined, and natives are entirely excluded from the loaves and fishes of Government. There are no Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners among them. Thousands of men are unable to give education to their children, owing to their poverty, and millions do not know what it is ever to have a full meal. Heavy taxation is levied from the people, and an excise policy calculated to encourage the use of liquor and intoxicating drugs is pursued for the sake of revenue. When natives find it difficult to keep themselves alive, owing to their indigence, they can hardly be



expected to indulge in luxuries, England has become rich at the expense of India, and wealthy Englishmen can afford to provide all sorts of comforts for themselves.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st February, complains that the people are groaning under their heavy burdens, and urges that Government should reduce the public expenditure, in order that it may be able to grant them relief in the matter of taxation. The introduction of a permanent settlement is necessary, in order to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes.

Taxation.

A local correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 19th February, in regard to the case of Amír Jahan Begam, Lucknow. case of Amír Jahan Begam, who was convicted and fined by the City Magistrate under the Cruelty to Animals Act, observes that she is a wilful woman, has deserted her husband, and drives about the streets and thoroughfares every day. When the police official interfered with her for an offence under the Act above referred to, she should have quietly made over her carriage to him. But she abused and even threatened to assault him. If the City Magistrate, being indignant at her conduct, treated her with severity, he was perfectly justified in doing so.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 16th February, in commenting upon the same case, condemns the proceeding of the City Magistrate in insisting on the personal attendance of the Begam as illegal and high-handed; and observes that European officers, being blinded by their pride of race, are always ready to disgrace respectable natives. Their will is law. It is to be hoped the Local Government will take notice of the City Magistrate's conduct.

The same.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, adverting to the alleged assault committed by Mr. Wildeblood, District Engineer, on Sayyid Tajammul Husain Khán, Deputy Collector, observes that the only fault of the Sayyid, if

Circulation,  
330 copies.

Alleged assault committed by Mr. Wildeblood, District Engineer, on Sayyid Tajammul Husain Khán, Deputy Collector, Bara Banki.



fault it be, was that he had transgressed the local limits fixed for spectators. The District Engineer abused him and pushed him by the neck, although he knew very well, and was even told by the tahsildár at the time, who he was. When Mr. Wildeblood was told that he would be reported to Government, he had the audacity to say that he did not fear it. The Sayyid should have given him tit for tat. No man of good education and family would have quietly put up with such ill-treatment. Probably efforts will be made to settle the dispute amicably, Mr. Wildeblood apologizing. But the mere offer of an apology cannot meet the requirements of a case of intentional insult and assault. It is to be regretted that Europeans do not show as much consideration to respectable native officers as they do even to their dogs.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th February, on the authority of a correspondent, regrets the police and the dakaitis. to notice that the British police are not so successful in dealing with dakaitis as the police of native states. Sarup Singh's gang, which had made itself a terror to the people in Lalitpur and the neighbouring districts, was overtaken by the police of Tikamgarh state at Madhoganj, and a fight ensued in which Sarup Singh and eight of his gang were killed and five others wounded. The British police officials should not devote their entire attention to acquiring a knowledge of the law, but should also endeavour to gain some proficiency in detecting and arresting criminals.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th February, refers to the comments made by Lord Lansdowne in his speech] at the Bethune Girls' School on the 12 idem on female education, and observes that as natives appreciate its advantages, it will make progress. But they cannot be expected to think of giving instruction to their daughters until they have themselves received a sound education. Hence Government should afford them increased facilities to acquire high as well as elementary education; but it is to be regretted that new impediments have of late been placed in their way.



## RAILWAY.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th February, advertizing to the statement of another newspaper, to the effect that railway administration in this country cannot be considered good until the rates of fare have been greatly reduced, remarks that the railway administration is also marked by other serious faults. There are no privies in the third and intermediate class carriages on the East Indian line, and the passengers are exposed to great inconvenience and even fall sick in consequence. Although the third class passengers contribute a very large portion of railway revenues, the railway companies pay the least attention to their comfort.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th February, approves of the censure passed by the *Pioneer* on the East Indian Railway for not running any extra trains to meet the increase in passenger traffic during the Allahabad Magh Mela, and other such religious fairs; and complains that on such occasions railway carriages are not much better than the Black Hole, owing to overcrowding. Whenever there is a large increase in traffic, either special trains should be run or the number of carriages in ordinary trains should be increased.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 19th February, Tommy Dodd at the Magh Mela, Allahabad. advertizing to the grant of license for the carrying on of the game of Tommy Dodd at the Allahabad Magh Mela this year, expresses surprise and regret that Government should permit gaming at such a religious fair; and remarks that the measure has been unanimously condemned by all thoughtful men.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Bhárat Varsha* (Bithur) for February, refers to the alleged assault committed by two men on Pandit Rám Narain, Editor of the *Bhárat Varsha*, on the 14th January, at the instigation of Fateh-ul-din, Police Sub-Inspector; complains that his very life is in danger; and observes that the

Circulation,  
250 copies.



boast of the British Government that the strong cannot oppress the weak in British territory is gone.

Circulation,  
226 copies.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 16th February, complains that the people are exposed to great hardships from the growing scarcity of grain, and does not understand why the prices have suddenly risen, the standing crop being a good one. The selfish grain-dealers are probably to blame.

Circulation,  
63 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 17th February, thinks that there must be much distress among the poor at Meerut, on account of the rise in prices, and complains that the evil is aggravated by the use of short weights by grain-dealers.

Circulation,  
260 copies.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th February, says that last year the *tázias* could not pass through a thoroughfare at Mandawar in the Bijnor district during the Muharram until the branches of a *pipal tree* had been raised with great difficulty. The Hindús have lately voluntarily lopped off the branches which used to interfere with the free passage of *tázias*. It would be well if Musalmáns refrained from making unduly tall *tázias*, in order that they might pass easily through streets and thoroughfares.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	Feb. 14th	1891.	206 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 17th	"	63 "
3	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 17th & 21st,	"	200 "
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	"	"	497 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	16th	18th	94 copies.
6	<i>Amir-ul-Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	"	"	200 "
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" 14th & 21st,	"	159 "
8	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shahjahanpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For February	"	500 "
9	<i>Azad</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Feb. 20th	21st	219 "
10	<i>Bharat Jwan</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varna	" 16th	"	1,500 "
11	<i>Bharat Varaha</i>	Bithur	"	Monthly	Ram Narayan	For Feb.	"	250 "
12	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnam Singh	Feb. 15th	22nd	400 "
13	<i>Colonel</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	" 16th	"	250 "
14	<i>Dabidaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 14th & 21st,	"	450 "
15	<i>Dabidaba-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 16th	"	70 "
16	<i>Debir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	" 20th	22nd	550 "
17	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" 16th	19th	226 "
18	<i>Hamdard</i>	Fyzabad	"	"	Samsam Ali	"	21st	"



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
19	<i>Hardil Aziz</i>	Muttra	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Gangá Prasád	1890-91.	1891.	
20	<i>Hindustán</i>	Kálakankar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Feb. 16th	Feb. 23rd.	500 copies.
21	<i>Hindustáni</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	" 17th to 22nd, " 18th	" 18th to 23rd, " 19th	300 "
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahávír Prasád	Jan. 24th & Feb. 4th, 7th, 11th & 14th.	" 21st	100 "
23	<i>Jám-i-Jamshéd</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Feb. 8th	" 20th	150 "
24	<i>Ját Samákhár</i>	Agra	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Kanhai Singh	For Dec. & Jan...	" 23rd.	"
25	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Yáqúb Khán	Feb. 16th	" 18th	330 "
26	<i>Kárdmah</i>	"	"	Weekly	Muhammád Yáqúb,	" 17th	" 19th	250 "
27	<i>Káshí Pátriká</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 20th	" 21st	475 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govt.)
28	<i>Kárayath Akbár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasád	16th	" 20th	1,200 copies.
29	<i>Kárayath Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thákur Prasád	" 14th & 21st,	" 18th & 22nd,	350 "
30	<i>Kárayath Shubh Chintak</i>	"	Hindi	"	Ditto	" 16th	" 21st	200 "
31	<i>Khattri Hikári</i>	Agra	Urdu	Monthly	Dina Náth	For February	" 22nd	500 "
32	<i>Khichri Samákhár</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi - Eng- lish.	Weekly	Madho Prasád	Feb. 14th	" 21st	700 "
33	<i>Kárayath-i-Asáq</i>	Pilibhít	Urdu	"	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	" 22nd	" 24th	200 "
34	<i>Mashar-i-Qáseer</i>	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Ghulam Muham- mad.	For February	" 21st	200 "



35	<i>Matla-i-Nir</i>	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Gauri Shankar	Feb. 21st	...	24th	50	"
36	<i>Maw-i-Narbuddá</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdul Karim	" 8th	...	21st	200	"
37	<i>Mir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijoor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	" 21st	...	24th	380	"
38	<i>Nairang</i>	Agra	"	"	Pyarehwar Náth	" 16th	...	19th	300	"
39	<i>Naiyar-i-A'zam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	" "	...	21st	250	"
40	<i>Najm-ul-Akhdár</i>	Etáwah	"	"	Rúh-ul-lah Khán	" "	...	19th	175	"
41	<i>Najm-ul Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 23rd	...	24th	80	"
42	<i>Nasim-i Hind</i>	Fatehpur	"	"	Sheo Náráyan Lál	" 8th & 15th,	...	"	98	"
43	<i>Nádir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	"	Muhammad Ali	" 16th	...	19th	60	"
44	<i>Nidm-ul-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Fahim-ul-din	" 18th	...	21st	100	"
45	<i>Nér-ul-Anwár</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdul Hamid	" 21st	...	22nd	288	"
46	<i>Náyya Sudhá</i>	Harda	"	"	Wasudeva Bháskar,	" 18th	...	"	350	"
			Maráthi-Eng- lish.							
47	<i>Oudh Akhdár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 18th to 24th,	...	18th to 24th,	540	copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
48	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sejjád Husain	" 19th	...	19th	425	copies.
49	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Har Vansh Datt	" "	...	20th	450	"
50	<i>Rafi-ul-Akhdár</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulám Husain	" 16th	...	"	300	"
51	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partáb Kishun	" "	...	22nd	100	"
52	<i>Rám Patiká</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Rádhá Mohan	" For February	...	18th.	325	"
53	<i>Rás-ul-Akhdár</i>	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nizám Ahmad	Feb. 16th	...	19th	150	"
54	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 8th	...	20th	200	copies.
55	<i>Sejjan Kirti Sudhdákar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Náráyan Dás	" 16th	...	"	275	"
56	<i>Sanatan Dharma Pattra</i>	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly	Lakshman Anant	" 15th	...	19th	200	copies.
57	<i>Sahodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M a r á t h i	Weekly	Prayági.	" 18th	...	21st	275	"
58	<i>Tolsa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	Hindi. Urdu	"	Jairáj Singh	" 13th & 20th,	...	18th & 24th,	280	"

LUCKNOW, }  
The 27th February 1891.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



